

**Weather Forecast**  
Fair, moderate temperature tonight.  
Slightly cooler tomorrow.  
Temperatures today—Highest, 82, at 1:30 p.m.; lowest, 63, at 4:55 a.m. Yesterday—Highest, 72, at 5:55 p.m.; lowest, 58, at 4:40 a.m.

Late New York Markets, Page A-13.

92d YEAR. No. 36,560.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. \*\*\*

**Guide for Readers**

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# ALLIES ADVANCE SEVERAL MILES IN FRANCE AGAINST SLIGHT OPPOSITION; LOSSES SMALL

## Invasion's Progress Satisfies Churchill; Paratroopers Hailed

**Tells Commons Liberation Is Going 'According to Plan—And What a Plan!'**

### BULLETIN

LONDON (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill announced today that Allied airborne troops had captured several strategic bridges in France before they could be blown up and that "there is even fighting proceeding in the town of Caen."

Prime Minister Churchill said effective landings had been made on a broad front.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—Prime Minister Churchill said tonight Allied troops had penetrated in some cases several miles inland after effective landings on the French coast on a broad front.

The Prime Minister said he had visited the various centers where latest information was received and could state that "this operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

"Many dangers and difficulties which appeared at this time last night extremely formidable are behind us," the war leader reported.

"Passage of the sea has been made with far less loss than we apprehended."

"The resistance of batteries has been greatly weakened by bombing by the air force and the superior bombardment of our ships quickly reduced their power to dimensions which did not affect the problem."

### Paratroopers' Feat Called Outstanding

Mr. Churchill, addressing the House of Commons after a visit to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in company with King George, described the landing of air-borne troops on the European continent as an outstanding feat "on a scale far larger than anything there has been so far in the world."

"These landings took place with extremely little loss and great accuracy."

Earlier, he told the cheering House that the Allied liberating assault was "proceeding according to plan—and what a plan."

In tones of confidence, he reported that the Allied forces had been transported across the Channel to the shores of France by "an immense armada" of 4,000 ships with several thousand smaller craft—"probably the greatest fleet ever assembled."

"There are already hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained," he continued, "and we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

### Landings on Beaches Are Proceeding

"The battle which is now beginning will grow constantly in scale and in intensity for many weeks to come and I shall not attempt to speculate upon its course."

"The landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time," Mr. Churchill said.

"The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled."

He said that "obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended."

The Prime Minister said the American-British Allies are sustained by about 11,000 first-line aircraft, which can be drawn on as needed. "So far," he said, "the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

"And what a plan!" he declared.

### Most Complicated Operation Ever Attempted

Mr. Churchill said the vast operation was "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which has ever occurred."

To cheers by Parliament members, Mr. Churchill took "formal cognizance of the liberation of Rome," he added:

"American and other forces of the 5th Army broke through the enemy's last line and entered Rome, where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population."

"This entry and liberation of Rome means that we shall have power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened."

Britain's war leader paid high tribute to both Gen. Harold Alexander and Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy and said: "Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied armies. \* \* \* There is complete confidence in the supreme commander, Gen. Eisenhower, and his lieutenants and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, Gen. Montgomery."

### Hopes for Further Captures in Italy

In discussing the Italian campaign, where he said the Allied forces "with the Americans in the van are driving ahead northward in relentless pursuit of the enemy," Mr. Churchill said it was hoped that the 20,000 prisoners already taken would be followed by further captures in the near future.

Of the new European operations, Mr. Churchill said "this great new front will be pursued with the utmost resolution, both by the commanders and the United States and British governments whom they serve."

In response to a question he told Commons that certainly in the early part of the battle he would endeavor to keep the House fully informed.

"It may be that I shall ask their indulgence to press myself upon them before we rise tonight," he added.

### Allies Lost 20,000 at Anzio

There was grim news as well as good in Mr. Churchill's address. In discussing the battle of the Anzio beachhead in Italy, which was established last January and held against heavy German counterattacks, he said the Allies lost about 20,000 men, and the Germans 25,000.

But the Anzio landing had in the end borne good fruit by forcing Hitler to send south of Rome eight or nine divisions "which he might well have needed elsewhere," he added.

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INVASION BOUND—American troops load landing craft with halftracks and other armored vehicles just before heading for the coast of France. —A. P. Wirephoto via Signal Corps Radio.

## U. S. War Chieftains Call at White House With Latest News

**Marshall, King, Arnold Report to President; Broadcast Set Tonight**

(Text of President's Prayer on Page B-1.)

Latest reports on the progress of the invasion were given President Roosevelt at the White House today by the chiefs of the three armed services—Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King and Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

House Speaker Rayburn of Texas also called at the White House and

Prayer Services

Prayers for the success of the invasion are being said at special services in a number of churches throughout the day and evening. Most churches will remain open until 10 p.m.

In four churches, the Washington Federation of Churches is sponsoring special services, open to all, at 8 p.m. Details of church announcements on Page B-1.

Mr. Roosevelt had expressed confidence that the invasion was going well and according to plans.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the President, working during the night in the silence of his bedroom, wrote a prayer for victory in which he will lead the American people over the radio at 10 o'clock tonight.

It was written as he received the first dramatic communiques on the opening of the Allied campaign of liberation.

"Lead them straight and true: give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith," the President will ask in his supplication to the Almighty.

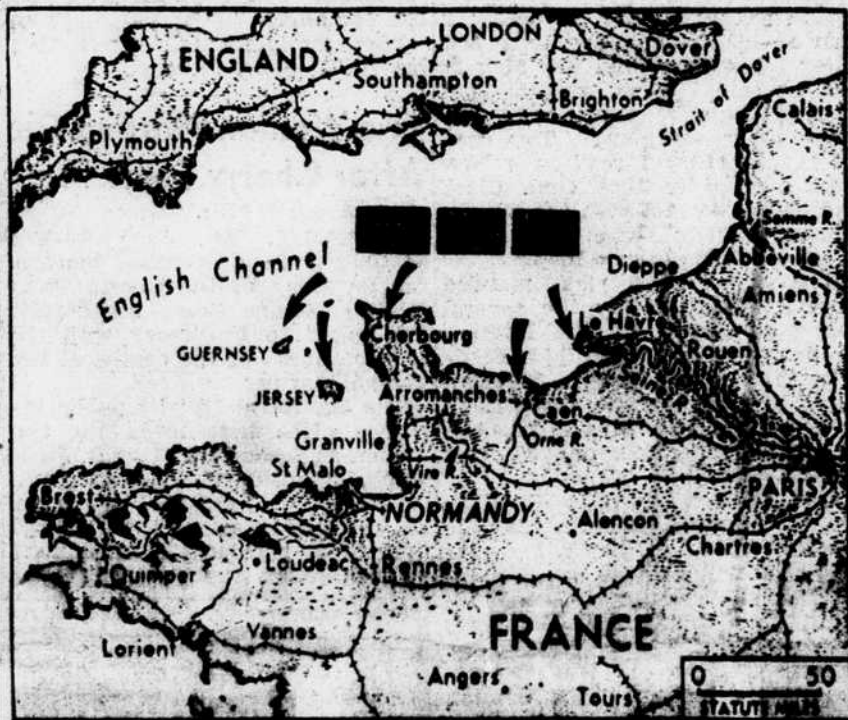
House Prays for Success.

The House opened its session today with a prayer by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, its chaplain, in which he also invoked Divine aid for Allied troops. Thousands of Washingtonians went to churches throughout the city to implore God's blessing on America's greatest military effort.

Late news of the invasion may be available to the press at 4 p.m. when the Chief Executive—despite the heavy pressure on him today—will hold his usual Tuesday news conference.

Alert and eager, but with a calm confidence in victory, the Capital received the long-awaited news that the hour of liberation had come. Comment made to The Star today by high officials as well as the "man in the street" indicated pent-up relief that the great hour had arrived. The Red Cross blood donor center reported a flood of calls.

(See CAPITAL, Page A-7.)



WHERE GERMANS REPORT ALLIED LANDINGS—Arrows indicate where the German radio reported Allied invasion thrusts today. Allied headquarters confirmed the general area of the attack, but did not specify landing points. Berlin said landings were made at Arromanches and on Guernsey and Jersey Islands and reported Allied concentrations off Cherbourg and Le Havre. (See topographic map on Page A-7.) —A. P. Wirephoto.

## Nazi Resistance Weak 11,000 Allied Planes Aid Invasion Despite Thick, Rolling Clouds

**Enemy Divisions Still In Flatlands Below City In Desperate Straits**

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, June 6.—Fifth Army forces drove steadily beyond liberated Rome today, some units plunging as much as 5 miles out from the historic Tiber river against what was officially termed "only weak resistance."

"The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," said a communique.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops have crossed or reached the Tiber all the way from Rome to the sea and enemy divisions still in the flatlands below the city are in desperate straits.

Armored Forces Fan Out.

In the coastal area alone well over 2,000 Germans apparently will be unable to scramble out of the Allied net because all Tiber bridges from Rome to the sea either have been blown up or captured.

In still-jubilant Rome, however, 11 crossings remained intact and the 5th Army poured across in a constant stream to chase the Germans fleeing northward in disorder.

Allied armored forces fanned out over a wide area. Infantry also has crossed the river in force and was reported driving due west of Vatican City. The only resistance anywhere was reported in the Tiber valley.

(See ITALY, Page A-7.)

## Russians Understood To Be Preparing Blow At Reich From East

**News of Long-Awaited 'Second Front' Invasion Greeted With Glee**

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 6.—Russian armies were understood today to be massing and preparing to perform their part of the joint Allied task of crushing Germany with a blow from the east, combined with Gen. Eisenhower's invasion from the west and Gen. Alexander's thrust up the Italian Peninsula.

The invasion of Northwest France was the "second front" for which the Russians had called for three anxious years. But the "second front" already had ceased to be a political issue here before Gen. Eisenhower struck.

The controversy amounted virtually to a crisis in 1942 when Premier Stalin called for a front in Western Europe of "first-rate importance" and urged the United States and Great Britain to fulfill their obligations "fully and on time."

The "second front" talk died down after the Tehran agreement on "the east and west" of blows from the east and west.

Russians who learned of the invasion today literally danced with glee.

Peter Smollett, head of the Russian department of the British Ministry of Information, walked into the press department of the Foreign Commissariat at 12:30 p.m., holding up his thumb, and announced: "They're off." Then he went to notify Soviet officials.

Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, chief of the United States Military Mission, and Lt. Gen. Brocas Burrows, British Military Mission head, prepared a joint statement for the Soviet press.

Nazi Economic Chief Taken Back to Reich by Jap Sub

NEW YORK, June 6.—Dr. Helmut Wohltat, chairman of a Nazi economic mission to Tokyo, has returned to Germany aboard a Japanese submarine with reports of events that "unfavorably influenced relations between Japan and Germany," the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said in an article reported to the Office of War Information last night.

The article, quoting a Zurich correspondent, said that while Wohltat was in Japan the Japanese had closed offices of the German chemical concern, I. G. Farbenindustrie, and that "550 German businessmen lost their trading licenses."

The Nazis were displeased also over Japan's continued supply of wolfram to Russia despite German protests and held that the Japanese "did nothing" to stop the "nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping that reached Vladivostok during recent months," the newspaper said.

## Beachheads Set Up, Coastal Batteries Virtually Silenced

**Penetrations Between Caen And Isigny Acknowledged In German Broadcasts**

### BULLETIN

LONDON (AP).—Transocean in a Berlin broadcast today said the Allies had established a 15-mile front from a mile to a half a mile deep between Villers-Sur-Mer and Trouville. This area is about 7 miles south of the port of Le Havre.

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6.—Allied tank and infantry forces landed in the Normandy area of Northwest France today and have thrust several miles inland against unexpectedly slight German opposition and with losses much smaller than had been anticipated.

The grand assault found the highly vaunted German defenses much less formidable in every department than had been feared.

Airborne troops who led the assault before daylight on a history-making scale suffered "extremely small" losses in the air, headquarters disclosed tonight, even though the great plane fleets extended across 200 miles of sky and used navigation lights to keep formation.

Naval losses for the seaborne forces were described at headquarters as "very, very small," although 4,000 ships and several thousand smaller craft participated in taking the American, Canadian and British troops to France.

Coastal batteries were virtually silenced by the guns of the British, American and Allied fleets, including battleships, and the beachheads were speedily consolidated.

Landing Along 100-Mile Stretch.

The German radio said the scene of the landings was a 100-mile stretch of coast from Cherbourg to Le Havre, around the Bay of the Seine and the northeast shore of the Normandy Peninsula.

Fighters who went out to guard the beaches had little to do, as the German Air Force up until noon had down only 50 sorties against the invading forces.

The Germans were known to have probably 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers to meet the attack. Why they did not use them at the start was not apparent, but Allied airmen warned that a violent reaction might be expected soon, noting that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering in an order of the day had told his air forces, "The invasion must be beaten off even if the Luftwaffe perishes."

German broadcasts said the Allies penetrated several kilometers between Caen and Isigny, which are 35 miles apart and, respectively, 9 and 2 miles from the sea.

German opposition apparently was less effective than expected, although fierce in many respects, and the Germans said they were bringing reinforcements continuously up to the coast, where "a battle for life or death is in progress."

Led by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, the sea-borne troops who surged across the Channel from England were preceded by massed flights of parachute and glider forces which landed inland in the dark.

Additional Landings Reported.

Eleven thousand planes supported the attack. The German radio, which said the landings were made from Cherbourg to Le Havre, reported later that additional landings were being made "west of Cherbourg," indicating the Allies intended to seize the Normandy Peninsula, with its ports and airbases, as the first base of their campaign to destroy the power of Nazi Germany.

The initial landings were made from 6 to 8:25 a.m. British time (midnight to 2:25 a.m. E. W. T.). The Germans said subsequent landings were made on the English Channel Isles of Jersey and Guernsey and that invasion at new points on the continent was expected hourly.

Aside from confirming that Normandy was the general area of the assault, supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force was silent concerning the locations for tactical reasons.

All reports from the beachhead, meager though they were in specific detail, agreed that the Allies had made good the great gamble of amphibious landing against possibly the strongest fortified section of coast in the world.

Troops Are Slashing Inland.

Reconnaissance pilots said the Allied troops had secured the beaches and were slashing inland, some of them actually running in a swift advance. The unofficial word at headquarters confirmed this, while the Vichy radio admitted the Allied drive inland was going right ahead.

More than 640 naval guns, ranging from 4 to 16 inch, hurled many tons of shells accurately into the coastal fortifications which the Germans had spent four years preparing against this day.

Allied planes preceded the landings with a steady 96-hour bombardment which reached its pinnacle in the hour before the troops hit the beaches.

The air attack was thrust home through cloud banks 5,000 feet high. The absence of German aerial opposition was remarked by nearly all returning flyers and correspondents. The Germans are known to have about 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers available for the western front, but it was supposed that they had chosen not to risk them in an all-out first-day battle.

German naval opposition was confined to destroyers and motor torpedo boats which headquarters said succinctly were being "dealt with." The Germans, as expected, blared on their radios all sorts of claims of vast destruction done to Allied fleets and forces, but with no confirmation. They claimed a furious sea battle had developed off Le Havre between Nazi motor torpedo boats and the invasion fleet.

Claim Sinking of Cruiser.

Another claim was that one Allied cruiser and a large landing vessel carrying troops had been sunk 15 miles southeast of Cherbourg. In one defiant gesture, some of the German cross-Channel guns opened a sporadic fire on Dover during the afternoon.

Unconfirmed reports said Adolf Hitler was rushing to France to try his intuition against the Allied operation. Presumably Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel were directing the defenses from their headquarters in France.

German accounts through Sweden admitted that steady streams of Allied troops were continuing to land, particularly in the vicinity of Arromanches, about midway between Le Havre and Barfleur, and that tanks were ashore at several places. They said there was especially bitter fighting at the mouths of the Orne and Vire Rivers.

The airborne troops' principal scenes of operations were placed by the Germans at Caen and Barfleur. The Germans said the American 82d and 101st Parachute Divisions had landed on the Normandy Peninsula, along with the American 28th and 100th Airborne Divisions. They said the British 1st and 6th Airborne Divisions were operating in the Seine Bay area. The Germans complained that at some points dummy parachutists were dropped, exploding on touch.

A DNB report from Berlin said German forces launching a counter-

(See INVASION, Page A-6.)

## Petain Urges Frenchmen To Ignore 'Outside Voices'

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 6.—The Paris radio today broadcast an appeal by Marshal Petain to Frenchmen to refrain from actions "which would call down upon you tragic reprisals."

"France has become a battlefield," said the aged Vichy chief. "The circumstances of battle may compel the German Army to take special measures in the battle area. Accept this necessity."

He called on officials, railwaymen and workers to remain at their posts "where they would serve the German military machine—in order to keep the life of the nation and in order to carry out your tasks."

"Do not listen to outside voices calling on you not to listen to our decrees," he said.

## Warning of Storm Caused 24-Hour Delay in Invasion

By the Associated Press.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, June 6.—The Allied landings in France were postponed 24 hours due to bad weather, it was learned today. They were originally scheduled for yesterday morning.

As time for the original D-day approached there was a clear sky, but the weatherman warned a storm was coming and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower postponed the operations 24 hours.

Although the weather still looked bad when the invasion finally was ordered, the predictions were for clearing skies and the expedition moved out.

## Yanks Showed No Fear as They Boarded Invasion Craft

By WALTER McCALLUM, Star War Correspondent.

WITH THE INVASION D-DAY TASK FORCE, June 6.—Excitement, anxiety, fear—the American soldier knows none of these on the eve of battle.

I stood on the deck of a landing craft the night before thousands of young Americans moved onto a beachhead in Europe and watched them and their officers and their emotions—or as much as they showed. Packed bumper to bumper on the cramped deck were scores of ve-

hicles scheduled today to move up the beachhead into France.

Over us soared scores of small barrage balloons, tethered to the rails of so many ships packed so closely in the little English river you wondered there weren't serious collisions.

We had been packed since just after dawn yesterday with men and vehicles. On the docks other landing craft were being loaded. All types of weapons were moving onto many kinds of craft, some of them new to the war. They are the weapons that today are cracking the European west wall.

Primarily I was interested in seeing whether the men and their officers were excited or worried.

Night before last we bivouacked in a country lane, where we received final loading instructions from an officer before we bedded down in trucks and motor buses for

the final ride to our landing craft. The men talked of everything but the coming battle.

A few of them burned letters. Today they needed no urging from their sergeants to clean and polish their equipment. Probably no rifles ever went into action cleaner than those on this ship.

The men slept in their vehicles under improvised blanket shelters as a warm English sun beat down. They played cards with French money issued before they left their home areas. Each soldier had been given the French equivalent of \$4 for spending cash. Some of them won't have much to spend when it has gone the inevitable soldier route by cards or craps.

The foreign money startled the men on the ship. They asked questions which no one answered. This ship has been through the mull in Sicily and Salerno, but she is lucky,

Shells made in Germany fell all around her at both places, and Jerry bombed her, but she wasn't hit. She's big, but not too sturdy, and they say the German E-boats will be thick in the Channel, and they're rough and tough. We'll know about that later.

On the well deck and on the lower deck, the GIs, most of them untried in battle, show no sign of combat nerves. They know they are going into the toughest job any army has tackled, that they'll be a part of the greatest military show in history, and that some of them will be killed. But with the fatalism of the soldier, they don't think in terms of individual death. No soldier believes a bullet carries his number. Perhaps if he did there wouldn't be wars.

The officers sit in the wardroom fraternizing with the Navy men.

(See McCALLUM, Page A-7.)



McCALLUM